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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1894.

PRICE ONE CENT.

EXTRA. 2 O'CLOCK.

MR. MARTIN NOT TO TESTIFY.

Mr. Goff Announces that He
Has Received from Him
All Necessary Papers.

THE AUDIENCE DISAPPOINTED.

It Was Expected That Some
Sensational Facts Would
Be Brought Out.

MCCLAVE'S SECRETARY WANTED.

Charles A. Grant Openly Accused
of Amassing a Fortune Through
Accepting Bribes.

The announcement that Police Commissioner James J. Martin would probably appear to-day as a witness before the Lexow Committee aroused an unusual degree of public interest in this



JAMES J. MARTIN, PRESIDENT.

morning's hearing, and brought about a large gathering of spectators to the Committee's headquarters in Part I. of the Supreme Court.

It was stated that Commissioner Martin had been summoned this time to testify in regard to the re-awakening of the contract for printing the official ballots at the last election. Witness Wood, who is employed by the printing firm of J. T. Little & Co., testified yesterday that although his firm had bid \$248 under Martin B. Brown, their bid was thrown out on a technicality and Brown got the contract.

It was testified by Wood that Brown was practically allowed to lower his bid after all the bids had been opened and read, while the same privilege was denied to Mr. Little, and that this was done on the authority of Commissioner Martin's orders.

Sensations Were Expected.

It was generally believed, however, that if the President of the Police Board took the stand again his examination by Mr. Goff would not be confined to this incident, but would extend over the whole period of his official career in the Police Board.

When Mr. Martin was on the witness stand last Spring, Mr. Goff had not yet taken hold of the investigation, and the amount of information obtained from the witness by Counselor Sutherland, of Rochester, was extremely scanty and unsatisfactory.

In fact, it was the boast of the Tammany enthusiasts in those days that "Jimmy made a monkey of den Lexow feller."

It was felt that if Mr. Goff had been allowed to put the questions to the Commissioner his examination would have resulted very differently.

Martin Appears in the Room.

The President of the Police Board arrived at the court-room shortly before 11 o'clock. Senator Bradley was the only member of the Committee on hand at that time, and none of the counsel were present.

Mr. Martin stalked into the room with a dignified air, and took a seat at the head of the counsel's table. The crowd, which already filled the place, looked at him curiously, but the Commissioner did not seem to mind the curiosity he attracted, and gazed calmly around at the backed benches for fully five minutes, and then arose and walked out into the corridor, looking at no one, and anything, except that he had attended in obedience to the Committee's subpoena.

Inspector Steers on Hand Also.

Inspector Steers came in just as the Commissioners went out, and the attendance of ex-members of the force was an conspicuous at yesterday's session of the Committee. Ex-Capt. Cliney was among the latter. A squad of Chinamen was ushered in just before the proceedings began, who seemed to be under the charge of a court interpreter.

Chairman Lexow had the air of a man who was very well pleased with himself when he took his place upon the bench about 11:30, and made his usual inquiry of Mr. Goff, if he was ready to go on. The complimentary dinner last night seemed to have agreed with him well.

McClave's Secretary Badly Wanted.

Senator O'Connor and Bradley were the only other members of the Com-

mittee present. Mr. Goff held a short consultation with the Chairman, and then called the name of Charles A. Grant. There was no response. "We could not find him," said Mr. Goff. "We have been trying to get him for the last six months. He was Commissioner McClave's private secretary, and immediately after the Commissioner's resignation he left the city and retired to his seaside home at Asbury Park."

Mr. Goff added that Grant had been the private secretary of Commissioner Francis before he held that position for Mr. McClave.

The counsel also stated that, as Commissioner Martin had furnished the Committee with the documentary evidence he had been subpoenaed yesterday to produce, he would not require his attendance any further, to-day at least.

Martin Let Go.

Commissioner Martin, who had come in meanwhile and taken a seat directly behind Mr. Goff, rose and making a distant bow to the Recorder-elect, and taking in the Committee at the same time, walked out of the room without further ceremony.

This was rather a damper upon the spirits of the audience, for it seemed to spoil the prospect of the expected sensation of the day.

The first witness called was W. H. Wood, the representative of J. T. Little & Co., the printer, who had not finished his testimony last evening.

Wood Again on the Stand.

"I told the Commissioners," he said, "that I wanted to have the privilege of reducing our bid the same as Mr. Kelso, Martin B. Brown's representative."

"At this point Commissioner Martin wanted to have an executive session, and just before he went in I offered to take the contract for \$60,000. During the session Mr. Kelso was called in. I was not asked. After the session it was announced that Martin B. Brown had been awarded the contract at \$60,000. I protested then and there, and a protest was also filed with the Police Board."

Brown's Manager Testifies.

The next witness was George Radford Kelso, the manager for Martin B. Brown. He said the business was carried on in the name of the late Martin B. Brown, widow of the original proprietor of the printing establishment.

He said that for the last six years Martin B. Brown had been the successful bidder for city printing in nearly

all the departments.

He denied that any one was interested in the business outside of the widow.

But we have information that some one else is interested," said Mr. Moss. "I can't help that. Mrs. Brown is the sole proprietor of the business."

Mr. Kelso explained how he secured the contract for printing the official ballots, despite the lower bid made by J. T. Little & Co.

"The bid was defective and I protested against it at the time. It should not have been considered at all."

STOCK PRICES ON THE RISE.

Anti-Pooling Repel Has a Tonic Effect on the Market.

The passage by the House late yesterday afternoon of the bill repealing the anti-pooling clause of the Interstate Commerce law, was the one great topic of discussion in Wall street this morning.

It had a tonic effect upon the markets for securities, as railroad officials have claimed all along that the poor earnings of the companies for a long time were due to the fact that the railroads could not enter into their old pooling arrangements.

When the Interstate law was enacted many investors became alarmed and sold out their stocks. Should pooling be permitted, the belief obtains that capitalists would invest more liberally in the Eastern and Western trunk lines, despite the outlook for lean earnings in the next few months.

The Grangers were the feature, and the shorts in them were disposed to cover American Sugar sold ex dividend at \$7-1/4 a \$8-1/4. The stock was far less active, traders being disposed to wait for the outcome of the "popcorn" bill.

Whiskey was taken hold of by its friends, who put the price up from 31-1/2 to 32.

Lake Shore rose 1-1/2 to 135-3/4; St. Paul 2-1/2 to 99-1/4; Burlington & Quincy 1-1/2 to 72; Northwest 1-1/2 to 93-3/4; Rock Island 1-1/2 to 72-3/4; New York Central 1-1/2 to 99-1/4; American Tobacco 5-1/2 to 50-3/4; Big Boy 2-1/2 to 28-1/2; Denver & Rio Grande pref. 7-1/2 to 34-7/8; Louisville & Nashville 5-1/2 to 54-1/4; Manhattan 1-1/2 to 16-3/4; New England 5-1/2 to 31-7/8; Wheeling & Lake Erie 3-1/2 to 11-1/4; Consolidated Gas 3-1/2 to 139-1/2; American Cotton Oil dropped 1-1/2 to 24 on rumors of opposition by Germany to cotton oil production. It is said that an increase in the duty from \$1 to \$2.50 is on the tapis.

MONEY FOR DR. PARKHURST.

The Committee Early This Morning Received About \$1,000.

Subscriptions to the amount of \$1,000 were received by J. Langdon Irving, treasurer of the Parkhurst Testimonial Committee, at his office, 37 and 39 Wall street, about 11 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Irving, in speaking on the subject this morning, said: "We have already received about \$1,000, and expect more before the day is over."

This Nightingale Not Caged.

Joseph T. Nightingale, the real-estate dealer and addition secretary of the Long Island Railroad and Long Island Beach Association, whose execution was ordered to be \$100,000, a bill coming from the 33rd Landmark street, Brooklyn.

SHAHER SUMMING UP. ATHLETES INVITED.

His Final Plea on Behalf of Ex-Capt. Stephenson.
He Believes a Great Wrong Has Been Done an Innocent Man.

Witness Edwards, He Declares, Is a Self-Confessed Criminal.

London A. C. or a Picked Team Asked to Come Over.

When Justice Ingraham opened the Court of Oyer and Terminer in the new Criminal Court Building this morning there was every prospect that before night ex-Police Capt. John Thomas Stephenson would know whether or not he was liable to ten years imprisonment or legally freed from the charges of riotous conduct against him by Fruit Merchant Martin N. Edwards.

The case was practically closed last evening with the testimony of Stephenson himself, who denied severally and in toto, all of the prosecution's allegations. His wife corroborated his testimony, and swore that she never signed the express receipt for the four baskets of paches Edwards claims to have sent her husband as a bribe.

Among the gossips in the court-room this morning it was generally considered that while Stephenson's defense was not particularly strong, the prosecution's case was weak in certain points.

Lawyer Shafer was on hand shortly after 2 o'clock. His client, ex-Capt. Stephenson, appeared before 10 o'clock, and had a long conference with ex-Police Inspector Edwards, who had been called to the stand.

At 10:45 Mr. Shafer began his address. "Gentlemen," said he, "I don't like the weather. I don't like the air. I don't like the atmosphere in this room. I don't like the practice. But I am here because, as I said in my judgment, I believe I am being done up by an innocent man."

"I claim that this man Edwards is a self-confessed criminal and if what he has sworn to here is true he is likely to land in State prison."

HOLDING SEELY FOR NUGENT.

Chicago Police Still in Charge of the Defendant.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Samuel C. Seely, the defaulting bookkeeper of the Shoe and Leather Bank, of New York, passed a quiet night and is still in the hands of the police, Marshall Arnold having taken no further steps to obtain possession of the prisoner.

No important developments are expected until President Crane, of the Shoe and Leather Bank, and Detective Sgt. Andrew Nugent, of Inspector McLaughlin's staff, return from New York. Nugent has warrants to take Seely in charge.

NO CONFLICT OVER SEELY.

Will Go to the Federal Court and May Plead Guilty.

If present indications are correct, Samuel C. Seely, who robbed the Shoe and Leather Bank of \$254,000, and was arrested in Chicago on Monday night, three weeks after his flight to escape arrest, will arrive in New York on Friday evening as a prisoner of the United States Government. He is now in the custody of the United States Marshal at Chicago, and one of the latter's deputies will bring him to this city.

President Crane, of the Shoe and Leather National Bank, went to Chicago last night with certified copies of the Federal indictment against Seely. Upon presentation of this document, a warrant will be issued in Chicago, and Seely be surrendered to a deputy marshal for conveyance to New York.

There will be no conflict between the Federal and State authorities over the right to Seely. The State authorities in all probability will waive claim. Seely may be tried by the United States. Under the United States law Seely may get twenty years off if he is convicted, explained lawyer Angel to-day. He is indicted now under the Federal law.

"Seely," said Inspector McLaughlin, "is amenable to the Federal law, which always takes precedence. When I was notified of Seely's arrest, I gave the warrant to Detective Brown, who sent him to Chicago. I am satisfied that Seely will be turned over to my man, who will fetch him back to New York when, of course, he will be surrendered to the Federal authorities."

Wallace MacFarlane, United States District-Attorney, called this morning at District-Attorney Vernon M. Davis. He had a conference with him, and they were standing with him to come to an understanding with Chicago and representatives of the Federal Government.

Col. Fellows argued with Mr. MacFarlane that the quickest and most certain way to turn him over to the Federal officers in Chicago.

It is thought the District-Attorney's office that Seely will plead guilty in the Federal Court here. The maximum punishment for the crime of robbing a United States bank is ten years imprisonment without commutation.

Under the State laws it is ten years with commutation.

M'KANE LOSES HIS JOB.

He May Now Be Put to Washing Dishes in the Kitchen.

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Convict John T. McKane is temporarily out of a job. Since his imprisonment McKane has had an easy job overseeing a gang of fellow-convicts erecting new outbuildings in the prison-yard. This work has been stopped for a while, and the contractors being able to furnish material. This work will not be resumed until next Spring.

Warden Sage will have to find a new job for the ex-boss of Coney Island, and it is thought he will be put to washing dishes. This place was filled by a bodice American when he was serving a term at Sing Sing.

She Couldn't Stay Away.

Mrs. Mary Harlan, a fugitive from justice and under indictment for January 1st, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court to-day.

Mrs. Moe, a landlady, at 209 West 57th street, accuses Mrs. Harlan of theft. The woman a year ago presented forged orders for food and clothing to one of the relief bureau, purporting to be from the Pacific Fisheries. After giving her the woman \$1,000, a bill coming from the 33rd Landmark street, Brooklyn.

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ATHLETES INVITED.

N. Y. A. C.'s Proposal for an International Team Competition.

Formal Letter Embracing the Plan Mailed to England.

London A. C. or a Picked Team Asked to Come Over.

In furtherance of the resolution adopted by the New York Athletic Club to promote an international athletic contest, the following letter was mailed to-day by the secretary of the club:

NEW YORK, Dec. 11, 1894.
Hon. Secretary London Athletic Club, Stamford Bridge, Fulham, London, S. W.

Dear Sir, At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Club, and on the evening of Dec. 7, 1894, upon the recommendation of the Athletic Committee, it was resolved that this Club extend an invitation to the London Athletic Club to send a team of English athletes to New York to compete in a series of games to be held under the auspices of this Club, and that the Secretary be instructed to correspond with the Secretary of the London Athletic Club to that end.

In advising you of the formal action of the Board, I may say that it is the idea of the Committee and of the Board that the competing teams should be composed of members of the London Athletic Club on the one hand and the New York Athletic Club on the other, and that it is not considered feasible for any reason to have that a shillab emfwp checked in that your club should send a team of its own members, that a visiting team composed of such English athletes as you might consider representative should be gotten up under your auspices for the purpose of the contest.

The invitation is presented for your careful consideration, and I trust that your Club will be enabled to accept the same. Should the proposition be favorably entertained, I should be glad to hear from you as to the conditions upon which such visiting team can be brought over, and also any suggestions in regard to the payment of their expenses and other details connected with the trip, which, however, must not, in any way, conflict with either the English or American amateur rules.

Trusting to hear from you favorably at an early date, I remain, very respectfully yours,
(Signed) JOHN C. GILLICK.

The subject has already been unofficially broached to prominent English amateur athletes, and has met with an indorsement that predicts a certain competition between representative teams.

HOW NOT TO FIND OUT WHO GOT IT--AN OBJECT LESSON BY JOHN W. GOFF.

THE TECK WEDDING.

Prince Adolphus Weds Lady Margaret Grosvenor.

Daughter of the Wealthy Duke of Westminster.

The Great Social Event of the Year in Royal Circles.

CHESTER, England, Dec. 12.—In the private chapel of Eaton Hall, Prince Adolphus Teck, brother of the Duke of York, was married to-day to Lady Margaret Grosvenor, third daughter of the Duke of Westminster, said to be the richest man in England.

The Teck-Westminster wedding is regarded as the greatest social event of the year, and Eaton Hall, where the ceremony took place, is the most resplendent of all the stately homes of England.

The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. G. A. Robins, Vicar of Eccleston, Chester; the Rev. Canon Morris, Chaplain of the Duke of Westminster, and the Hon. and Rev. E. Carr-Glynn, whose wife, Lady Mary Carr-Glynn, is a first cousin of the bride.

Dr. Bridge's choir from Chester rendered the musical portion of the service, which was fully choral.

The wedding feast, which was a magnificent one, was described in the London Gazette, in October last, when the Queen permitted them to enter into a contract of marriage.

"At the Court of Balmoral, the 15th day of October, 1894, Present: The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

"Her Majesty in Council was, this day, pleased to declare her consent to a contract of matrimony between His Serene Highness, Prince Adolphus Charles Alexander Albert Edward George Philip Louis Ludwig, eldest son of Her Royal Highness Princess Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth and His Highness Francis Paul Charles Louis Alexander, Duke of Teck, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, and Lady Margaret Evelyn Grosvenor, daughter of the Duke of Westminster, Duke of Westminster, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; which consent Her Majesty has also caused to be signified under the Great Seal and to be entered in the books of the Privy Council."

Although the wedding was considered more private than public there assembled in the chapel of Eaton Hall a most distinguished company. In a pew facing the altar were the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Duke of Cambridge and the Duchess of Westminster, and among the general company were Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone and their daughter, Mrs. Drew.

Prince Adolphus wore the uniform of his regiment, the Seventeenth Lancers, in which Corps he holds the rank of Lieutenant. He was attended as best man by his brother, Prince Francis, but refrained from wearing the showy uniform of his regiment, the First Dragoons.

The bride entered the chapel on the arm of her father, the Duke of Westminster. Her face is rather heavy and much resembles that of her mother, Lady Constance Gertrude Leveson-Gower, daughter of the second Duke of Sutherland, and first Duchess of Westminster.

Lady Margaret, now Princess Adolphus of Teck, is five years younger than her husband, and is said to be very clever and accomplished in all that makes for accomplishment among English society women.

Lady Margaret was attended by six bridesmaids, all chosen from her own family. They were her half-sisters Lady Helen Grosvenor, aged eleven, and Lady Helen Grosvenor, aged six, and her four sisters, Lady Constance Grosvenor, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of

WEDDING FORECAST.

The weather forecast for the thirty-six hours ending at 5 P. M. to-morrow is as follows: For to-day, followed by clearing during Thursday night, and a heavy rain, with a strong wind, on Friday, and a heavy rain, with a strong wind, on Saturday.

The following forecast shows the changes in the temperature during the month, as is indicated by the thermometer at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, on the 12th inst.

At 5 P. M. on the 12th inst. the thermometer stood at 51° F. At 11 P. M. on the 12th inst. the thermometer stood at 48° F. At 5 P. M. on the 13th inst. the thermometer stood at 45° F. At 11 P. M. on the 13th inst. the thermometer stood at 42° F. At 5 P. M. on the 14th inst. the thermometer stood at 39° F. At 11 P. M. on the 14th inst. the thermometer stood at 36° F. At 5 P. M. on the 15th inst. the thermometer stood at 33° F. At 11 P. M. on the 15th inst. the thermometer stood at 30° F. At 5 P. M. on the 16th inst. the thermometer stood at 27° F. At 11 P. M. on the 16th inst. the thermometer stood at 24° F. At 5 P. M. on the 17th inst. the thermometer stood at 21° F. At 11 P. M. on the 17th inst. the thermometer stood at 18° F. At 5 P. M. on the 18th inst. the thermometer stood at 15° F. At 11 P. M. on the 18th inst. the thermometer stood at 12° F. At 5 P. M. on the 19th inst. the thermometer stood at 9° F. At 11 P. M. on the 19th inst. the thermometer stood at 6° F. At 5 P. M. on the 20th inst. the thermometer stood at 3° F. At 11 P. M. on the 20th inst. the thermometer stood at 0° F. At 5 P. M. on the 21st inst. the thermometer stood at -3° F. At 11 P. M. on the 21st inst. the thermometer stood at -6° F. At 5 P. M. on the 22nd inst. the thermometer stood at -9° F. At 11 P. M. on the 22nd inst. the thermometer stood at -12° F. At 5 P. M. on the 23rd inst. the thermometer stood at -15° F. At 11 P. M. on the 23rd inst. the thermometer stood at -18° F. At 5 P. M. on the 24th inst. the thermometer stood at -21° F. At 11 P. M. on the 24th inst. the thermometer stood at -24° F. At 5 P. M. on the 25th inst. the thermometer stood at -27° F. At 11 P. M. on the 25th inst. the thermometer stood at -30° F. At 5 P. M. on the 26th inst. the thermometer stood at -33° F. At 11 P. M. on the 26th inst. the thermometer stood at -36° F. At 5 P. M. on the 27th inst. the thermometer stood at -39° F. At 11 P. M. on the 27th inst. the thermometer stood at -42° F. At 5 P. M. on the 28th inst. the thermometer stood at -45° F. At 11 P. M. on the 28th inst. the thermometer stood at -48° F. At 5 P. M. on the 29th inst. the thermometer stood at -51° F. At 11 P. M. on the 29th inst. the thermometer stood at -54° F. At 5 P. M. on the 30th inst. the thermometer stood at -57° F. At 11 P. M. on the 30th inst. the thermometer stood at -60° F. At 5 P. M. on the 31st inst. the thermometer stood at -63° F. At 11 P. M. on the 31st inst. the thermometer stood at -66° F.

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At 5 P. M. on the